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work generally be placed in the hands of a trained and competent man. The carrying out of these and other recommendations will, the Committee believes, insure Memphis against another visitation of the yellow fever scourge next summer.

At the International Fair now being held in New York, Illinois leads all competitors in the display of butter, while Wisconsin makes the finest display of cheese. Interest in the exhibition continues unabated, and the attendance daily increases.

The English press has not failed to notice the enthusiasm with which Gen. Grant has been everywhere received since his return to this country, and the London Times says that his recollection "would be received with the liveliest satisfaction by the people of England."

Gen. Grant was the recipient of a most ardent reception and ovation at Pittsburgh yesterday, the city being thronged with visitors who came from all directions to pay their respects to the ex-President and soldier. A full report of the day's doings will be found in another part of the paper.

The appointment of a Minister to England, which has been under consideration at Washington for some time, will not, it is officially announced, be made before Christmas, although why it is necessary to wait until after that season does not appear. Ex-Gov. Bullock, of Massachusetts, is the last man talked of for the place.

According to Washington advices, Senator Searles, who is now en route for Washington, will have some difficulty in collecting his pay for the extra session, during the whole of which he was absent from the Capital. Secretary Buren has refused to enforce the law governing such matters; in this case, as Searles is a notorious absentee.

If any American has a curiosity to know what constitutes treason in Ireland, let him read the words on which MICHAEL DAVITT is held to bail for trial, reported in the London Times, and published elsewhere in this Tribune. The speech to the Sligo farmers is far more moderate in tone and expression than the speeches made in this city at McCormick Hall a few days ago, and nobody supposed he was talking treason on that occasion.

It shows, however, how much the boasted liberty of speech in Ireland amounts to, when a man can be dragged off to prison and put on trial for treason for merely speaking the truth concerning the curse of landlordism and the deplorable condition of the Irish people.

THE DEMONSTRATION OF GREENBACKS.
A meeting of the Senate Finance Committee was held on Friday, and it was ascertained that on the question of BAYARD's resolution recommending greenbacks the members voted:

For the resolution—BAYARD, WALLACE, KENNEDY, DEMAREST and MORRIS; total, 4.
Against the resolution—ALLISON, FERRY, JONES of Nevada, Republicans; total, 3.
Not present—BROOK, Democrat.

It will be seen that the reporting of the bill rests with Mr. Bayard, of Kentucky. It will be seen also that of the four Senators in favor of the resolution they are Democrats. A better classification of his vote would be a geographical one. In favor of demonstating greenbacks, BAYARD, KENNEDY, WALLACE, JONES (Pa.), MORRIS (Vt.), all from the Atlantic States; opposed, ALLISON, FERRY, JONES, and DEMAREST, from the Western States. It is the old conflict between the money-lending and mortgage-holding class on the one hand, and the industrial and productive class on the other.

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any. Success is within their reach if they act wisely and promptly (by demonstrating the greenbacks), and they deserve defeat if they are not prepared to do so. It would be sound policy, therefore, for us to do our duty and wise out the greenbacks. But whether they should or not, whether it is expedient or not, I would make the fight on this issue and on this line. It is the line of consistency and principle, and we had better be whipped fighting for the right than to win by any other ground."

JOHN SHERMAN, in his aspirations for the Presidency, has been conquering with the money-lenders and stock-manipulators of the Eastern States, and this whole scheme of demonstrating the greenbacks and reducing the stock of debt-paying money in the country to gold alone is his special bid for the Presidency. In this he is supported most ably by the President, who on the opening of Congress thrust this measure unasked before the country. But the "boom" does not promise to be of much aid to him. The Democratic party, being without any political principle save that of the necessity of securing the possession of the office, proposes to make SHERMAN's contraction policy its own. It has the sixteen Southern States under absolute shotgun rule to vote for any person or any policy that promises control of the Government, and can afford to avail itself of the services of the President.

It is dividing and thereby defeating the Republican party. No more ill-timed, unnecessary, and wholly unjustifiable proposition was ever made by a President on the eve of an election. The Republican States of the Northwest will utterly repudiate the whole contraction, out-thrust money, whether it be sanctioned by HAYES, SHERMAN, BAYARD, or the Democratic party. It is not a question of abolishing or demonstating a debased or depreciated money; it is a proposition to take \$300,000,000 of National legal-tender money, now convertible into coin on demand, and make it inconvertible.

If the Democrats propose to make that wicked scheme the issue on their part in the coming Presidential election, let them go ahead; but the Republicans cannot be conveyed, or sold, or delivered to the gang of money-lenders in the Atlantic cities by the President nor by his Secretary, and will therefore repudiate the whole scheme from first to last.

OPENING AND WIDENING STREETS.
The City of Chicago is laboring under no more serious embarrassments than those growing out of the legal complications which beset the attempts to open, widen, or otherwise change the course of the streets. There are several of these undertakings, which are now half accomplished, but which it takes years to complete, and from which the city has to suffer financially. It is a cost of a million of dollars. The North State, the South Dearborn, and the North State cases are melancholy instances of official stupidity and imbecility.

To provide for widening a street ought to be a simple and expeditious proceeding. It ought to be an easy matter to provide for taking ten, fifteen, or twenty feet from the front of lots on one side of a street, ascertain their value, and apportion the cost of the same among all the property-owners interested. The benefits resulting from such a work ought to equal the cost thereof, otherwise the work should not be attempted. In such a proceeding the one hand ought to wash the other. The law of this State governing such proceedings is, however, cunningly devised to prevent any just, equitable, or expeditious proceeding in such matters. It provides for a condemnation case, whereby a court and jury are to find the value of the property to be taken. Then, however, the property is to be taken by a lawyer or a firm of lawyers, and summons all his friends and equally interested neighbors, and for a month or three months the lawyers and their friends are engaged in swearing up a bill of damages of the greatest possible sum. In time the jury renders a verdict, and judgment is given, the land is taken, and the damages awarded. Adding the time consumed in appeals and new trials, and the cost of judgment, from one to three years are consumed. The Constitution provides that no man's property shall be taken until it has been paid for. When the question of damages has been finally determined, and each man has a judgment for the amount he is to be paid for his property, the second act begins. This is a trial by a court and jury to apportion among the supposed beneficiaries of the improvement the cost of the work; that is, to adjust the cost of the work among the property-owners. Each of these defendants employs a lawyer or a law-firm, and summons all his friends and equally interested neighbors, and for six weeks or three months these lawyers and witnesses are swearing out of existence every suspicion of benefit resulting from the work. Under these circumstances the court and jury, who know nothing of the former proceeding, give a verdict awarding judgments for perhaps 40, 50, or 60 per cent of the damages properly awarded to the other side. But this is awarded and appealed, and new trials, and all the other delays take place, and the finality is that after from one to three years judgment is rendered. But the result is disastrous to the completion of the work. There is a vast discrepancy between the sum to be paid out and the sum to be paid in. For every hundred dollars awarded to be paid to those whose property is to be taken, there is not more than fifty or sixty dollars to be paid by those who are to be benefited. Fifty dollars are paid by a judgment for \$100. The work, after having been under way for five or six years, is suspended, and the whole property subjected to uncertainties and delays, and all improvements arrested. The result is, that the benefits fall far short of the damages. South Dearborn street and North State street are striking examples of the disastrous effect of such proceedings. The property on both these streets has been rendered unproductive and unsalable for years, and may presently be regarded as ruined by these abortive attempts to improve it.

If the law of the State provided for some proceeding—that is, to have the same court and jury hear all the evidence, and while fixing the damages to be paid, designate also the property to pay the same, thus making the cost of the work and the assessment to pay the same belong to one another, and make one verdict cover the whole business, there would be a saving of several years' time, and the awards would be far more equitable than ever before hoped for from separate juries hearing wholly different testimony, at intervals of several years.

The Tribune has for years pointed out the defects of this law, and the necessity for amending it. Several members of the last Legislature made efforts in that direction, but the Mayor and the Law Department of the city gave no encouragement or aid in the matter. The outgoing Mayor left it as a legacy to the incoming one, to explain a nuisance and a public embarrassment made by the law.

The whole scheme of savings banks, as it is called, and which is the basis of the practice, it may possibly be allowed to pass away without other punishment than the misfortune which has visited most of those engaged in it, but the good sense of the American people should never tolerate its revival upon a similar basis.

RIGID LIFE IN CHICAGO.
The attention of the city authorities has again been awakened to the unusual license enjoyed by the more respectable saloons in the city, and the Mayor has again revoked some of the permits for liquor-selling, which enable the low Irish-street dives and cocktail-halls to exist. Mr. HARRISON took a similar course a few months ago, but, for some unexplained reason, abandoned his position, restored the revoked licenses, and gave a sort of official sanction to the central of vice that runs riot every night in certain portions of the city. It is to be hoped that he will exhibit more backbone in his latest attempt at reforming these low resorts, and he can best attest his determination for the satisfaction of the public by revoking still more licenses and inaugurating a vigorous prosecution of all who violate the ordinance.

There is a very general impression that vice is more rampant in the large cities of Europe than in American cities; but, for the last year, Chicago has afforded immunity and encouragement for the vicious and dissipated classes in a degree altogether unequalled by European practice. The tendency in London, Paris, and Berlin for several years past has been to repress the open and scandalous resorts of the dissipated classes. The saloons and so-called dives, where the vicious of both sexes are in the habit of congregating, have been generally closed or forced into obscure retreats where they are no longer daring temptations to the young and easy traps for the unwary. In all European cities, such places are under the constant and vigilant supervision of police especially detailed to watch them, and perfect order is the only condition upon which they are tolerated. In Chicago, however, similar habits of vice have greatly increased in number and grown in boldness. They are located upon the main thoroughfares, brilliantly lighted, and made comfortable and attractive. The result has been that the thieves and prostitutes, who constitute the regular custom of such places, have found Chicago to be particularly desirable as a residence, and have made the most of their opportunities for plying their nefarious traffic. The gambling-houses, too, have gained heart from the policy of unrestricted license; they no longer take pains to close their doors, and advertise their location by colored lights and inviting exterior. It is not surprising, therefore, that in this city there is a constant stream of criminals under these conditions, for crime flourishes under the encouragement of free contact with lewd women, ample opportunities for gambling, and such dissipation as the average conceited and dissipated man can afford.

There are now over 8,000 licensed saloons in Chicago, and perhaps 1,000 additional places where liquor is sold without license. All these places are under the control of the Mayor and the police. The former may revoke any license at any time, and the latter may arrest any person for an illicit traffic in spirits is carried on. In a late communication to the Council, the Mayor suggested that a special charge of \$3 a week be made against restaurants and saloons that were kept open after 12 o'clock at night. But it would be still better to strictly enforce the 12-o'clock ordinance (as Mr. WARDEN, when Superintendent of Police, proved could be done), and make a general increase in the terms of license, which would probably result in a reduction of the number of saloons. It is pretended that the police force is not adequate to the enforcement of the 12-o'clock ordinance, but it cannot be better employed than in this very work. Life, property, and public safety are more threatened from the classes that keep their orgies after midnight than from any other source. Aside from this, the whole municipal policy of indulgence toward the saloons, cocktail-houses, dives, and gambling-houses, should be changed to a policy of suspicion and watching. The Mayor personally can accomplish much in this reform by using freely his power to revoke the saloon-licenses, under which nearly all such places exist and thrive; injustice to the public is more likely to result from a sparing use of this power than is injustice to individuals by freely revoking it.

HOW AMERICANS HAVE TO PAY THEIR RENTS.
The immediate question at issue between the Irish tenant-land and the English landlord is the failure of the former to pay the rents demanded, and the failure to pay is due to the exorbitant rent. The tenant finds that to pay requires all that he has, and he pays the exorbitant rent he has nothing left to live upon. If he does not pay it he and his family are evicted and turned out onto the highway, and all that he has left is sold out from under him. Ground between two millionaires, the tenant must be reduced, and that the rents must be reduced, and that the same arrangements must be made by the landlord class to relieve them of their terrible burden, which has at last become insupportable. This is the moral and substance of the question as affecting the relations between the Irish tenants and English landlord class.

There is another face of the question, which directly interests this country and which the American Government has the moral right to consider and take action upon. At the recent meeting held at Castlereagh, in Ireland, to agitate for a change in the Land laws, one of the speakers said that "The rents which the landlords got for several years past had come from the soil, but in large part from America." Had he increased the time to thirty years, his statement would have been still more correct. During this period there has been sent from this country and Canada, mainly from this country, at a moderate estimate, between twenty and thirty millions of dollars per annum to help Irish tenants pay their rents. It has been sent by the Irish workmen and women of the United States to relieve the poverty of their oppressed relatives at home, and to help improve the deplorable condition in which they find themselves. This condition has been forced upon them through no fault of their own, but by the landlord class, who take from one-half to two-thirds of their gross earnings, which does not leave enough to support life every day, and compelling them to sell almost everything they produce in order to meet the grasping and unrelenting demands of the alien, absentee landlords, or else suffer the penalty of eviction and death by starvation. What they can raise themselves is not sufficient to meet these demands, and, to save themselves and their families from actual starvation, they are compelled to leave upon their relatives in this country for aid. Now for this aid has been extended, and how liberally, the New York Herald, in a discussion

of this sum of the question, states very clearly: "Without the help from America, which for twenty years has been so lavished or disguised as the real financial condition of hundreds of thousands of families, there would have been a great crisis ere this. But the gift of service in America, or the boy, or two or three of them together, paid the rent year after year out. If the rent was not more than \$100 per acre in a good year in this city could pay it and have money to spare to contribute even more largely to the physical comfort of those over whose heads she was keeping a roof. Want for girls have ranged in this period from \$5 to \$15 a month, and more than half of all earned went home, and even twenty pounds a year has not been an uncommon sum to be sent home by one child. How much more liberally those who made similar gains poured their earnings into the common channel it will never be possible to tell; but it may be estimated in the light of the consideration that Irish children never measured their rents by what they might deem needed, but only by what they had."

It is this view of the question which morally brings it within the scope of Congressional investigation. The fact that the United States has been so long a creditor to Ireland is a question of honor, and the Department of State to open a diplomatic correspondence at once inquiring whether Great Britain has the right to perpetuate this system of confiscated lands given by the Crown to its favorite, and with all the oppression and persecution that attach to it, and whether her absentee landlords, with no title in these lands except that of confiscation, have the right to levy such exorbitant rents as necessitate these appeals? Is it right that a large class of the people of this country should be so much indebted to the Government of Ireland? 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that Miss Mary —, of Ripon, present of a phonograph, had become engaged in a coarseness of acrimony, which under the wooded and swearing manner of handling the

made your wind up, and if you had any common sense and were fifty years younger, you'd make, if you'd come and live with us, a pretty good American. You've expressed your views of my country, and I've expressed my views of you. I suppose we're about even. Do I owe you anything, Mr. Campbell? If I do, I'll pay you." The author is reported to have smiled grimly by way of response, and to have said afterward that the Californian was the least uninteresting American he had seen.

ated officers of the above Company for the en-
suing year: Henry A. Kohn, President; Morris
Kestel, Vice-President; B. M. Shaffer, Secre-
tary; Benjamin Lindner, Treasurer; Adolph Loeb,
Isaac Cohen, and Emanuel Hartman, Directors.

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Selling three tin
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Apply at Cuna
and Nashville, etc.

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others. In charge of the
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 and new parts in Illinois
 from Chicago. Address
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Neenah, Wis.

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Who has experience in
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ceptive and dangerous imitations bear-
ing the name of its compound name of
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Bottle and Year" by the full name,
and also observe the above NKAT
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enclosing each bottle, without which
name is genuine.

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ality of which HALL'S is proof. Therefore, delay not a moment to
 lar is the surest known preventive. CHILDREN derive great benefit
 in this CERTAIN SPECIFIC. CHILDREN derive great benefit
 in its soothing properties, when suffering with Croup and Whooping
 Cough. PRICES:—50c. and \$1. Large Size Cheapest.
H. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop'r, New York.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS
CURE IN ONE MINUTE.

GENERAL NEWS.

[illegible]

for President and David Davis for Vice-President two statesmen who are eminently qualified to at-

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

TEN-OLD DEBENTURES yesterday amounted to \$48,000.

SUBSTANTIAL SILVER to the amount of \$6,000 was remitted at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, and \$3,000 in standard dollars paid out.

THE INTERNAL-REVENUE receipts yesterday amounted to \$23,371, of which spiritica paid \$10,000, and stamps and signs \$9,000, and beer \$4,371. No exports.

OTTIE C. FARRON, the second-hand book dealer, who was arrested today on receipt for receiving the stamps stolen from the office of an insurance company, was brought before Com-

He was held in \$500 bonds to the District Court. Mr.

SUBURBAN.
BY ASTORIA.
Gen. A. C. Drost has gone to Fort Steele, N. T., where his son Arthur is lying seriously ill of typhoid fever.
A donation will be given to the Rev. G. C. Jones, D. D., of Troy, by the Presbyterian Church next Friday evening.
A grand temperance mass-meeting was held at Jennings' Hall last evening. A large audi-

red L. Sewell, who last October pur-

Barry	30	Milwaukee
Bathurst	34	Liverpool, Ill.
Caneth	34	Leyden, Ill.
Clernch	33	367 LaSalle
Conner	33	Chicago
Corrigan	30	36 Park
Olson	29	237 Erie
Olson	31	354 West Erie
Olson	30	220 West Erie
Olson	31	270 North Sangamon
Olson	31	270 West Chicago
Olson	30	33 Westco
Norberg	19	717 Wesson
Olson	31	27 LaSalle
Olson	30	Erie
Olson	27	786 Archer avenue
Olson	19	780 Archer avenue

The Court took the matter under advisement and to-day ruled that the witness would

[illegible]

by the President from a list of five
by a convention of railroad and

tion, and the pain ceased. I remained in bed and continued to perspire three hours. All pain having subsided, I went to bed and slept until about 10 o'clock.

Since that time I have been able to walk and feel no pain or inconvenience, and feel no change of my health. Having thoroughly tested this medicine, I am consequently recovered from rheumatism. First cure in which the service for an ailing and suffering man has been rendered to all human habitation. I should, to cure this remedy and keep it always on hand.

Corner Marvin and Centre streets
Lorain

Nobody but a genuine nag can do what Hal's Horse of Horsehead and Pike's Toothache Drops cure in so short a time.

Truck load necessary for the weakness call for Hop Bitters.

meetings at the Altar and in the Reception-Room.

Club and Dinner Parties, Balls, Betrothals, Personal Notes, Etc.

The "Liberal Rennoion" will be held at 4
213 W. 12th St. at 2:30 p. m., to pre-
pare for a general rennoion at St. Louis on Wed-
nesday. One just out of the wilderness will lead.
The West Side Epiphany School Society meets at
Casile Hall, No. 619 West Lake street, at 7 p. m.
The Epiphany School Society meets at 7 p. m.
220 West Randolph street.
James Kay Appleton, of the branch at the Free
Presbyterian Church, No. 892 Cottage Grove avenue.
Subjects: Morning, "On Being Religious with the
World"; Evening, "The Christian's Influence on the
World." From Charles Dickens.
The Epiphany School Society meets at 7 p. m.
at the Adventist Tabernacle, No. 91 South Green
street.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.
Dec. 14—Third Sunday in Advent.
Dec. 15—Fast; Ember-Day.
Dec. 16—Fast; Ember-Day.
Dec. 17—Fast; Ember-Day.

CATHOLIC.
Dec. 14—Third Sunday in Advent.
Dec. 15—Feast of the Immaculate Conception.
Dec. 16—Feast of the Epiphany.
Dec. 17—Ember-Day; Fast.

UNITED METHODIST. P. M. V. M.

The winter in Hyde Park. A very enjoyable evening was spent in dancing, conversation, and an elegant supper.

The last regular meeting of the Academa Society was held at the residence of Frank A. Aisp, No. 482 Marshfield avenue. Tuesday evening.

The Academa Society held a meeting in Fortville on Tuesday evening. The literary entertainment was very fine. A large attendance was present.

The Alliance Club held its regular monthly ball last Thursday with Mrs. Clemons, No. 1 Carpenter street, at which time the new president, Col. E. B. Sherman, assumed the functions of his office.

The ball was given in Flood's Hall. Thursday.

George W. Reynolds, at No. 503
Bellevue avenue.

Miss Cherrill Hedenberg, who has spent the
fall pleasantly in St. Joe, Mich., will return
home during the holidays.

Mr. E. L. Jillett and family, after an absence
of four years in Europe, are "at home" at
their former residence, No. 306 Michigan ave-
nue.

Mrs. L. B. Stowell has been visiting friends
in Englewood.

Mrs. Winifred A. Moore, of Newport, Ky., is
visiting with her sister, Mrs. Elissa A. Robin-
son, of 555 West Adams street.

Miss Lily Babcock, of Kalamazoo, Mich., who
has been visiting Mrs. Dr. Babcock, No. 1079
Wabash avenue, left for home yesterday.

The many friends of John C. Miller, of Drexel

prettier than cabinets, and they, in drawing-room, or bed-room, or boudoir, are always useful and beautiful. Those of Venice and Lucrezia Borgia; those of Florence and Bianca di Capello; those of England and Charles II. and those bizarre and quaint fancies of Japan and China, are rich, rare, beautiful, and most mysterious. Their secret drawers afford them for romances.

Lasting gifts, beautiful, and not expensive. Lady's set state official. Pictures, frames, photos (Mrs. Langtry's jewel).

The canvas-belts grow in favor and are now seen in all colors, and some of the handsomest are embroidered.

Lord Beaconsfield was observed out walking in London the other day in "his patriarch

The recent publication of the intimate correspondence of Mr. Charles Dickens and the death of his wife, has revived the floating talk and gossip in regard to their unfortunate separation and its causes. Of course, the real truth is no secret among the personal friends of the great novelist and his family; but it has been a subject of much speculation, and has injured the reputation and memory of a popular author, and even at the expense of a suffering woman, who lived and endured, but made no sign. The nearest to a vindication of the wife of twenty-five years and six mother of ten children, which has been published, is the book before us. It is, in itself, the publication of her husband's letters before any person had even come between them,—before the shadow of his infatuation for

said Company, after drying the said old tank material, all apparatus for cooking, rendering and drying lard off, and refuse animal material, would be removed by it beyond the police jurisdiction of the city, and said permission was granted to the Company without complaint, taking out any license, in consideration of its promise to remove its said tank and its contents out of the city and within the express understanding between the city officers and the complainant that, whenever the wind was blowing towards the City of Chicago from its place of business, either at night or during the day-time, the said tank should be suspended. When the time first expired, the Company obtained an extension, and during all such time some of the Health Officers were on watch to observe the direction of the wind in

Fire Screens, Easels, or Turkish Rugs, Lace Curtains, and a thousand other suitable articles sold at popular prices

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riate extended remar-
Durkin her career
with some of the best
fines upon the Brit-
twenty years.—Buck
Charles Matthews, I
doubtless she has lea-
her early training
and Mrs. Stirling. To
of the greatest orator
family, and to oth-
should also feel the
suggestions; indeed,
vate the part of Ross
and listening to and

SECRET TALK TO

[illegible]

Fine stone-front near Ashlar
Double brick, 2-stories, cellar

[illegible]

